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**STAVELEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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ANNUAL REPORT

**OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR
1962**

By

JOHN REID GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF STAVELEY

Telephone Nos. 524 & 596

COUNCIL OFFICES,
LOWGATES,
STAVELEY,
Nr. CHESTERFIELD.

AM/IH

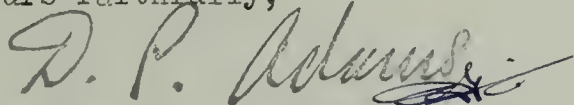
6th November, 1963.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle,
London, S.E.1.

Sir,

I enclose, herewith, four copies of the
Annual Report of the Staveley Urban District
for the year 1962.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. P. Adams', with a flourish at the end.

Medical Officer of Health.

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
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By
JOHN REID GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Composed of the whole of the Members of the Council

Chairman of the Council—Councillor Mrs. S. A. Jervis, J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee—Councillor F. A. Madin

Members :

Councillor Mr. F. Blunt
Councillor Mr. A. B. Brooks
Councillor Mr. H. Commons
Councillor Mr. I. Herdman
Councillor Mr. I. Hodgson
Councillor Mrs. M. McMahon
Councillor Mr. S. Meakin
Councillor Mrs. E. Simpson
Councillor Mrs. J. M. Steele
Alderman Mrs. D. M. Sutton
Councillor Mr. A. Smith
Councillor Mr. W. Smith
Councillor Mr. V. H. Schofield
Councillor Mr. A. Sturman
Councillor Mr. J. Wickins, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN R. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Rural Council House, Saltergate, Chesterfield Telephone—Chesterfield 3171

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

A. MURRAY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Council Offices, Lowgates, Staveley, Near Chesterfield.

Telephone—Staveley 524 & 596

Clerk :

Mrs. I. HAWGOOD

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1962.

This is the final report I will make after a period of 28 years. Since I made the first full years report for the year 1936 the picture, especially in respect to the ordinary infectious diseases, has shown a very marked change.

In the body of the report there is a Table of the incidence of ordinary infectious diseases for 1936 and I think the figures speak for themselves. Another marked change for the better is in the infantile mortality rate.

It can be said that there has been a steady improvement of the condition of life over the last 28 years.

Another change is that for many years now the Council has consisted of one party only. In some way this makes for a settled policy but at times one felt, as an observer, that some opposition might have been beneficial in stimulating discussion.

May I end on a personal note in expressing my thanks to the Council over the years who have always been helpful and considerate of any suggestions I have put forward.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. GRAHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	6,504
Population (Estimated mid-year)	18,200
Number of Inhabited Dwellings	5,925
Rateable Value	£248,517
Product of 1d Rate	£1,055

BIRTHS

Live Births:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	170	132	302
Illegitimate	8	8	16
	<u>178</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>318</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.47		
Illegitimate Live Births percent of total live births	5.03%		
Standardised Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 0.98)	17.12		
Still Births:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	21.54		
Total Live and Still Births:	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	178	140	318
Still Births	3	4	7
	<u>181</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>325</u>

DEATHS

Deaths Registered	Male	Female	Total
	113	84	197
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.82		
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.34)	14.49		
Infant Deaths under 1 year of age:	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	28.30		
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.49		
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	62.50		

Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .....	.....	12.58	
Infant Deaths under 1 week of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .....	.....	12.58	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births) .....	.....	33.84	
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) .....	.....	Nil.	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births. ....	.....	—

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Year	Population	Birth Rate per 1000 populat.on	Death Rate per 1000 populat on	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births
1953	17,940	14.43	7.47	19.30
1954	17,950	13.98	10.14	31.90
1955	17,490	14.40	9.26	47.60
1956	17,510	14.79	9.76	23.16
1957	17,530	17.45	10.95	32.68
1958	17,510	17.93	11.42	28.66
1959	17,420	16.53	9.30	24.30
1960	17,480	17.16	9.32	20.00
1961	18,080	17.53	10.29	22.08
1962	18,200	17.47	10.82	28.30

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief industries in the area are coal mining, iron and chemical manufacturing. A substantial proportion of the male population is employed in these heavy industries, and some additional light industry would present a better balanced picture.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Midwives and Nursing in the Home

These are under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Sheffield. Chemical analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst at Sheffield.

Hospitals

The majority of patients from the urban area are catered for by the Chesterfield Royal Hospital and Scarsdale Hospital. Morton Hospital and Lodge Moor Hospital deal with infectious diseases, and maternity cases are received at Ashgate Annexe or at the Maternity Wards of Scarsdale Hospital

Treatment Centre, Poolsbrook

The Treatment Centre at Poolsbrook is operated by seven adjoining Local Authorities for the treatment of Scabies and Head Lice. During the year 57 cases were treated at the Centre of which 2 were from this Urban District.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

The activities of the local voluntary Committees still continue and successfully brighten the lives of the old people living in their neighbourhoods. The provision of rest rooms by the Council is highly commendable and reflects a sympathetic understanding of the needs of older people.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951

Some visits have been necessary to the homes of old people where it has been reputed that they were living in unsatisfactory conditions, but it has not been necessary to take any case to Court under the Acts.

The burial of a child had to be undertaken where it was found that no other suitable arrangements had been made. The cost of this burial was subsequently recovered.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Engineer and Surveyor submits the following report on the district's sewerage system and sewage disposal.

The provision of sewers and sewage disposal treatment works throughout the area are reasonably adequate as to coverage of the district, but many lengths exist which require correction of fall and possibly size of sewer.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

The Engineer and Surveyor submits the following report on the public swimming bath.

The open air swimming bath is supplied from the mains of the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee. The water is treated by aeration, pumped on to pressure filters, heated and finally chlorinated. The bath water is completely circulated through these processes every six hours. The water was analysed during the season and found bacteriologically satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications were very light this year, the highest number being 67 cases of measles.

No cases of food poisoning were notified in the District.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The Derbyshire County Council has carried out immunisation against Diphtheria on the following number of children during the year:—

Primary immunisations	—	196
Booster injections	—	27

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total No. Notified during the year 1962	Cases admitted to Hospital during the year 1962	Total No. Notified during the year 1936
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	—	36
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	57
Dysentery	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	11
Food Poisoning	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Measles	67	—	—
Membranous Croup	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	3
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	—	31
Smallpox	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	5	3	12
Typhus Fever	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	1	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases Treated :			Vision Unim- paired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	At Home	In Hospital				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED, 1953–1962.

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1953	5	3	8	1	—	1	9
1954	7	—	7	1	—	1	8
1955	4	2	6	1	—	1	7
1956	6	3	9	—	—	—	9
1957	8	4	12	—	—	—	12
1958	5	2	7	1	—	1	8
1959	7	—	7	—	2	2	9
1960	7	2	9	1	—	1	10
1961	2	2	4	—	1	1	5
1962	3	—	3	2	—	2	5

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

Disease	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & over	TOTAL
Acute Poliomyelitis														1
Acute Primary Pneumonia														
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia														
Anthrax										1				
Cholera														
Cerebrospinal Meningitis														
Diphtheria														
Dysentery														
Encephalitis Lethargica														
Erysipelas														
Food Poisoning												1		
Malaria														
Measles	2	9	10	8	15	17	4		1	1				67
Membranous Croup														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum														
Paratyphoid Fevers														
Plague														
Puerperal Pyrexia														
Relapsing Fever														
Scarlet Fever	1		1			3	1		1					6
Smallpox														
Typhus Fever														
Typhoid Fever									1					1
Whooping Cough														
Tuberculosis :														
Pulmonary :									1					3
Non-Pulmonary									2					2

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Acute Poliomyelitis	1					1							1
Acute Primary Pneumonia													
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia													
Anthrax													
Cholera													
Cerebospinal Meningitis													
Diphtheria													
Dysentery													
Encephalitis Lethargica													
Erysipelas													
Food Poisoning													
Malaria													
Measles		2	1	1	16	33	7	2			2	3	67
Membranous Group													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Paratyphoid Fevers													
Plague													
Puerperal Pyrexia													
Relapsing Fever													
Scarlet Fever	1			1	1	1		1				1	6
Smallpox													
Typhus Fever													
Typhoid Fever													
Whooping Cough			1										
Tuberculosis :													
Pulmonary	1	1			1					1	1		3
Non-Pulmonary				1									2

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	6	3	9
1-4 years	—	—	—
5-9 years	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	—
15-19 years	—	—	—
20-24 years	—	—	—
25-34 years	1	1	2
35-44 years	4	4	8
45-54 years	7	5	12
55-64 years	26	9	35
65-69 years	18	10	28
70-74 years	18	9	27
75-79 years	13	18	31
80-84 years	13	16	29
85-89 years	4	7	11
90-94 years	3	2	5
95-100 years	—	—	—
	113	84	197

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic disease	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	10
Leukaemia, aukaemia	—	—
Diabetes	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	11
Coronary disease, angina	20	11
Hypertension with heart d.sease	2	1
Other heart diseases	15	9
Other circulatory disease	4	5
Influenza	—	1
Pneumonia	7	9
Bronchitis	9	2
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
Nephritis and nephros's	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1
Other defined and ill defined d.seases	6	8
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—
All other accidents	5	3
Suicide	1	2
Homicide and Operations of War	—	1
	113	84

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
SUPERINTENDENT.

for the year ended 31st December, 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report in respect of the work carried out during 1962.

The information contained in the succeeding pages of this Report indicate the varied nature of the duties of a Public Health Department. Some work receives insufficient attention and progress in some fields of environmental health is non-existent.

The great public health measure of the day is the attainment of clean air. Industrial concerns are making progress with the elimination of dark smoke from their chimneys, but no progress has been made with the control of smoke from domestic chimneys. Thousands of these chimneys pour out smoke without limit at low temperatures and low levels. This pollution of the atmosphere must be eliminated so that all can enjoy clean air in the same way as we now enjoy clean water. The incidence of respiratory infections would be reduced and the economic saving to the district and the country would be colossal. Can we really afford not to carry out this great measure?

The provision of new housing enables out-dated and unfit property to make way for something attractive and worthwhile. Houses erected around 100 years ago were drab and dreary, and with their removal opportunities present themselves to bring brightness and vitality into the redevelopment. Let us seize this opportunity wisely and leave something to the future in which we can be proud. The environment in which we live affects our attitude to life and every step taken should be a contribution to the wellbeing of our people and neighbourhood.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MURRAY,

Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	247
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	396
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	83
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	92

Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	30
--	----

Action Under Statutory Powers..

1. Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—	
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(i) By owners	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
3. Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, and 35, of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	35
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	60
(c) Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action	Nil
(d) Number of families displaced	60
(e) Number of persons displaced	189

(f)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given not to use for human habitation	Nil
(g)	Number of dwelling houses made fit after undertakings	Nil
4.	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(b)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit... ..	Nil
5.	Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of Clearance Areas declared	Nil
(b)	Total number of houses in such areas	Nil
(c)	Number of Clearance Orders confirmed	Nil
(d)	Number of houses demolished	14
(e)	Number of families displaced	Nil
(f)	Number of persons displaced	Nil

The fourteen houses demolished during the year were contained in the Chesterfield Road Compulsory Purchase Area which was declared in 1959. The site is now ready for redevelopment.

Action is continuing in the removal of unfit property by the service of demolition orders. These orders have related during the year to the property at Speedwell Terraces, and Seymour Cottages. All the cottages at Seymour have now been dealt with, but there still remains a fairly substantial number of houses at Speedwell.

Housing Act, 1957, Part IV—Overcrowding.

During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered.

Rent Act, 1957

One application was received for a Certificate of Disrepair, but this was not issued after an undertaking had been received from the owner that he would remedy the defects.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications for Standard Grants totalled fifteen for the provision of the following amenities:—

Bath or shower	...	...	...	13
Washhand basin	...	...	...	15
Hot water supply	...	...	...	13
Internal water closet	...	...	...	15
Food storage facilities	...	...	...	9

Of the fifteen approved applications, ten were from owner/occupiers and five from owners of tenanted property.

It is interesting to note that there were no applications for Discretionary Grant. Owners of property seem to be only willing to provide bathrooms to their houses, and the more major schemes of improvement which would attract discretionary grant are not forthcoming.

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

The privately owned caravan site at Bent Lane is developing into quite an attractive site and fitted with amenities which exceed the standards recommended by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. There are now 36 caravans on this site and the larger type of caravan with better facilities is being encouraged. The majority now have their own water supply, drainage, and electricity fitted into their caravans which tends to make the central toilet blocks and standpipes an out of date facility. It is necessary to retain these facilities, however, in view of the mobile nature of caravans.

The Bent Lane site is not yet fully developed but the site operator seems to have little difficulty in obtaining suitable tenants for the standings.

The site at Netherthorpe was discontinued during the year after the owner had not complied with the Licence conditions.

Two other Licences are operative in respect of single caravans for residential purposes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Particulars will be found in the Medical Officer's Report of the number of cases of infectious diseases which were notified during the year.

The large number of cases of measles increased the number of library books handed into the Department for disinfection prior to being returned to the Library. It might be as well to mention again that books may not be borrowed from a Library for use in a house where infectious disease exists, and any books in a house where infectious disease occurs should be submitted to the Health Department for disinfection.

FILTHY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

No cases of verminous premises were discovered but there are still a few households where the conditions can only be described as being filthy. Persistent visiting seems to make little improvement in conditions.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

The food shops in the district are mainly conducted as privately owned family businesses and the self-service supermarkets have not yet made any substantial introduction into the area. The existing traders are finding that they have to supplement their shop business by establishing a mobile delivery service to the homes of their customers. This has meant an increase in mobile trading with increasing responsibilities for the hygienic construction of their vehicles and the facilities provided. Much closer control of the activities of these traders needs to be exercised.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are no licenced slaughterhouses within the Urban District. Meat traders operating in the area obtain their supplies from the Chesterfield and Sheffield district.

ICE CREAM PREMISES

The total number of registrations operative under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955, is as follows:—

Manufacture and Sale	...	...	Nil
Sale only	...	...	37

No applications for registration were received during the year.

Three traders discontinued the sale of ice cream during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Analyst submits information that the Derbyshire County Council as Food and Drugs Authority, obtained 59 samples of food, including 13 milk samples from the Urban District during the year, and these were examined for quality. All the milk samples were classed as satisfactory.

One sample of Soluble Asprin tablets contained salicylic acid in excess of the limit specified in the British Pharmacopoeia and the manufacturers were cautioned. All other samples were satisfactory.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1954

One hairdressing establishment was established at Hollingwood. This Act does give the opportunity of ensuring that premises are satisfactory and that working conditions are good before business is commenced. The need for the use of clean materials and the sterilisation of equipment can be adequately stressed. This is of advantage both to the hairdresser and also to those who visit the premises.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Inspections have been made of the sanitary conveniences provided in the Cinema. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Visits have been paid to various shops regarding health provisions, keeping of required records and notices, and the closing of shops at regulation hours.

Rodent Infestation

Rodent Control work continues with the services of a part time operator. The work carried out during the year is indicated by the following table.

	L.A. property	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	TOTAL	Agricul- tural
Number of properties in the district ...	11	5814	339	6164	49
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) notification ...	2	63	12	77	1
(b) survey under the Act...	5	93	13	111	9
(c) when visited for some other purpose ...	3	105	39	147	3
Number of properties inspected found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats ...	7	46	10	63	—
(b) Mice ...	—	12	5	17	1
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	3	58	15	76	1

Test baiting of 37 manholes in the foul sewerage system was undertaken and evidence of infestation by rats was found in 7 of them. A full poison treatment of the affected areas was carried out and 44 manholes were treated.

The use of warfarin has greatly reduced the number of poisons that need to be kept and is proving to be most effective.

WATER SUPPLY

Every house in the District is provided with a piped water supply in the house. There are no standpipes and no wells. The water supplied is controlled by the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee and the following information is submitted by the Engineer and Manager.

The supply of water to the district has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity. From the Barlow source 46 raw and 45 treated samples of water were taken, and from the Ogston source 60 raw and 48 treated samples were examined bacteriologically and chemically. The results were normal for the two sources.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Recordings of atmospheric pollution have continued during the year by the use of Standard Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments. The recordings are taken in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Analyst's reports of this deposited matter and estimation of sulphur, together with the rainfall, are as indicated in the following Table:—

Month	TONS PER SQUARE MILE		Average Rainfall in inches	Lead Peroxide gauge reading milligrams per 100 sq. cm. per day
	Hartington Colliery, Hartington	Staveley Works Canteen		
JANUARY	53.23	21.84	3.48	—
FEBRUARY	—	32.52	1.10	—
MARCH	44.18	14.64	0.99	2.63
APRIL	33.51	21.18	1.89	2.00
MAY	45.13	20.24	2.50	1.98
JUNE	25.85	14.74	0.31	2.04
JULY	36.65	21.11	1.32	1.81
AUGUST	29.18	15.14	2.86	2.33
SEPTEMBER	27.03	17.91	2.71	2.09
OCTOBER	30.88	19.78	1.05	2.06
NOVEMBER	29.20	21.81	1.38	3.02
DECEMBER	38.48	27.88	1.47	—
ANNUAL TOTAL	393.32	248.79	21.06	20.05
MONTHLY AVE.	35.76	20.73	1.82	2.23

The use of the Standard Deposit Gauge has its limitations and its use should be reserved for monitoring the emissions from particular sources of pollution. This is in fact what is being done with the two gauges which are in use. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research recommends all local authorities to bring into use the Daily Smoke Filter apparatus which will give a better and more reliable indication of the amount of smoke in the atmosphere. This would record the fine particulate matter in smoke which does not get deposited into a deposit gauge. A national survey is being undertaken making use of the information obtained from the daily readings. No such apparatus is in use in this area.

The Hartington area is still subjected to too much pollution from the industrial processes in that neighbourhood. Improved means for dust suppression and arrestment have now been fitted and are in operation. Undoubtedly if properly used and maintained they should have some beneficial effect and readings obtained from the Gauge indicated that there is some slight improvement during the second half of the year. Unfortunately multi-tubular cyclones are limited in efficiency and the finer dusts still escape arrestment. It is these fine dusts that can be blown quite considerable distances and cause nuisance to the residents in the neighbourhood.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION (continued)

A concrete plant established in this area is also adding to the difficulties. Representations are continually being made to the firm for measures to be taken to abate the emission of dust from their premises. It is confidently expected that difficulties at this plant will be overcome.

The deposited matter at Staveley Works is a little higher than last year, but taking account of the highly integrated nature of the Works it is not considered that the amounts are unreasonable. This is not to say that further improvements could not be expected. As scientific and technological developments occur I would expect that they would be advantageous to all.

The temporary exemptions contained in the Clean Air Act will disappear early next year and from observations made there are still industrial chimneys which offend the Act. Principally the chimneys are those of the National Coal Board, but proposals are in hand which are designed to solve the problem.

The Council has considered and approved a programme for introducing Smoke Controlled areas during the next five years and anticipates that the whole of the area could be dealt with by the year 1976. The first area planned to be smoke controlled is the Woodthorpe Ward, but during the winter there was a serious set back by reports that in neighbouring authorities some householders were experiencing difficulties with solid smokeless fuels.

An investigation is to be made into the fuel situation, but whatever the outcome the Council is urged to overcome such difficulties that there might be, and press forward with the proposed programme. The benefits to the community are enormous and this could well be the greatest contribution we can make in our time for the health and wellbeing of the people in our district. With clean air a brighter and healthier future is assured.

PETROLEUM LICENSING

The number of licences granted to store petroleum spirit was 18 and the quantity to be stored totalled 192,350 gallons. The whole of the licences granted were for storage in bulk in special tanks.

The regular testing of underground tanks is continuing and no serious defect has yet been discovered.

Two licences have been granted to store a total of 224 lbs. of carbide of calcium.

One licence was granted to store a total of 200 gallons of Acetone.

Dustbins, Privy Middens & Closet Accommodation

The undermentioned Table gives the estimated number of sanitary conveniences of all types in use at the end of 1962:—

No. of Water Closets	...	...	6,532
No. of Pail Closets	...	...	6
No. of Privies	...	...	21
No. of Dustbins	...	...	6,550
No. of Ashpits	...	...	2
No. of Cesspools	...	...	47

Dustbins, Privy Middens & Closet Accommodation (cont.)

The privies, cesspools and ashpits are mostly situated on farms and at farm cottages where public sewers are not available. The exception to this is at Duckmanton Road, Duckmanton, where there is a group of dwelling houses and business premises which are still connected to cesspools. An extension of the public sewer would enable these premises to have proper disposal facilities.

There are only an extremely small number of houses in the area which have to share W.C. accommodation and these are likely to be dealt with by slum clearance procedure in the near future.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

The cleansing and maintaining of the Public Conveniences is vested in the Public Health Department. The following is a list of conveniences provided:—

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Accommodation for females</i>	<i>Accommodation for males</i>
Market Street, Staveley	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 1 Urinal Stall
Inkersall Road, Staveley	Nil	1 Urinal Stall
Private Drive, Hollingwood	Nil	1 Urinal Stall
Barrow Hill	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 1 Urinal Stall

All accommodation is available free of charge. Difficulties are found in maintaining ideal conditions at all times due to the irresponsible actions of vandals. Damage is caused persistently but the offenders never seem to be detected.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

1.—INSPECTION FOR PURPOSE OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises 1.	No. on Register 2.	Number of		
		Inspections 3.	Written Notices 4.	Occupiers Prosecuted 5.
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	36	17	—	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding Outworkers Premises	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	37	17	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars 1.	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted 6.
	Found 2.	Remedied 3.	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4.	Referred by H.M. Inspector 5.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation(S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Nor separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	—	—	—

3.—OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	2	—
TOTAL	2	—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN
THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING 1962

		Inspections and Observations made
GENERAL SANITATION	Drainage	34
	Housings Let in Lodgings	2
	Filthy and Verminous Conditions	24
	Caravan Sites	18
	Places of Entertainment	1
	Petroleum Stores	16
	Shops Act	14
	Atmospheric Pollution	83
	Factories	17
	Rats and Mice	18
	Piggeries	2
	Poultry and other Animals	2
	Water Supply	14
	Watercourse, ditches, etc	5
	Cesspools	3
	Public Conveniences	45
	Hairdressers	2
	Swimming Baths	1
	National Assistance Act	2
	Miscellaneous	17
PUBLIC CLEANSING	Refuse Collection	58
	Refuse Disposal	18
	Salvage	6
	Privvies	4
HOUSING	Under Public Health Acts	
	No. of Houses inspected	69
	Additional visits to above houses	53
	Under Housing Acts	
	No. of Houses inspected	173
	Additional visits to above houses	96
FOOD INSPECTION	Improvement Grants	
	No. of visits made	164
	Rent Act	
	No. of visits made	2
	Bakehouses	2
	Provision Merchants	6
	Fried Fish Shops	1
	Ice Cream Premises	19
	Butchers	6
	Licensed Premises	2
	Preserved Food Manufacturers	7
	Unfit Food	3
	Mineral Water Manufacturers	2
	Greengrocers	2
	Canteens	6
	Street Traders	17
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	Distribution of Milk	8
	Inquiries into Cases	8
	Disinfections	1

SALVAGE OF WASTE PAPER

The quantity and value of waste paper sold during the year was as follows:—

	No. of Bales	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
January	120	8	12	3	70	19	6
February	265	18	11	1	168	17	0
March	218	14	18	1	135	10	2
April	123	9	19	0	79	19	3
May	240	16	17	0	146	5	7
June	120	9	12	3	76	15	10
July	259	17	14	2	153	17	2
August	108	9	4	0	73	2	3
September	251	18	7	0	159	10	8
October	111	9	3	0	72	16	3
November	236	16	15	1	145	14	5
December	116	8	17	1	70	13	2
	<u>2167</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1354</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

The year has been a difficult one for the economic reclamation of waste paper salvage. In January the Mills modified their prices for waste paper received and for every grade there was a price reduction. In April the Council was asked to exercise restraint in deliveries, but in June a definite restriction was imposed which amounted to a reduction of 15%. These restrictions have been attributed by the trade to the decline in business activity in many trades throughout the country. It is to be sincerely hoped that the stages of recession will be of short duration.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection service has maintained itself on a weekly collection basis throughout the year. The operation of the bonus scheme has substantially contributed to the successful operation of the service. This is being conducted without any additional cost to the ratepayers, and in addition to providing a regular service the refuse collectors are enjoying supplementary earnings.

Undoubtedly refuse collection is a physically hard and at times an unpleasant task. Every effort should be made to improve their working conditions by exploring the new techniques being introduced in the country for this type of work. Vehicles are constantly being improved and this year the Council has introduced the rear loading dual-tip type of vehicle which is designed to improve the rate of collection and to reduce the amount of handling by the workmen. These vehicles are more expensive to purchase than the side-loading type which are still in use, but the advantages obtained justify the extra cost. This vehicle is fitted with a diesel engine which will ensure more economical performance than the petrol engine.

REFUSE COLLECTION (continued)

Two further vehicles will have to be replaced in the next two or three years and the diesel engined dual-tip type of vehicle can be recommended.

The paper sack method of refuse collection has been introduced in some parts of the country and whilst the method has been studied and its advantages appreciated, it is not considered to be an appropriate method for introduction in this area as the disadvantages outweigh the advantages.

A rate of 7.08 % of days were lost due to sickness and 1.53 % of days were lost due to absenteeism.

A total of 303,457 dustbins were emptied during the year and 12,665 miles were travelled by the vehicles.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All refuse is disposed of by tipping in Cemetery Lane, Staveley. This land has been in use for this purpose for a considerable number of years and is almost filled to capacity. Consideration should be given to its future use so that it can become a productive asset.

The tipping which is carried out is not fully controlled in that covering material is not available and the surfaces remain exposed. The high ash and dust content of the refuse does assist in maintaining a reasonable surface to the tip but the faces of the tip remain uncovered.

The Muleadozer continues to give good service in the levelling of refuse and this in turn assists the collection service by reducing the number of punctures to vehicles and delays through other causes on the tip.

The character of refuse is changing. Being a mining area the ash and dust content remains high but there is a noticeable increase in the amount of bulky refuse. Packaging materials from consumer goods is increasing all the time, and plastic and polythene materials are more and more evident. Some of these new materials are not subject to bacterial action and their character remains substantially unchanged.

As in previous years the tip has been on fire. This causes a serious nuisance and immediate steps have to be taken to extinguish all evidence of fire. The Muleadozer is an excellent piece of equipment for firefighting purposes and has proved to be an invaluable asset in so many ways. The cause of the fires is unknown but it is believed that it is the work of trespassers who frequent the tip particularly at weekends.

SALVAGE OF OTHER MATERIALS

There is no separation of materials from refuse received at the tip. It is doubtful whether such separation could be conducted on an economic basis, and could only be carried out in a practical way by the provision of extensive plant.

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